The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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JOHN CLARKE AND HIS FORTUNE.

"Never mind the house, John, we've got one of our own," whispered John Clarke's wife.

"But what in the world has he left me?" muttered John Clarke. "I believe he hated me—I believe they all hate me."

"Hush, dear."

"I bequeath to John Clarke, my dearly beloved nephew," read the grim attorney, "as a reward for his firmness in resisting temptation for the last two years, and his determination to improve in all acceptable things, my one horse shay, which has stood in my barn, over twenty-five years, requesting that he shall repair it, or cause it to be repaired in a suitable manner."

That was all. Some of the people gathered there, tittered—all seemed to enjoy the confusion of the poor young man. His eye flashed fire, and he trembled excessively; poor little Jenny fairly cried,

"To think," she said to herself, "how hard he has tried to be good, and that is all he thought of it!"

"Wish you joy," said a red haired youth, with a grin, as he came out of the room.

John sprang up to collar the fellow, but a little white hand laid on his coat sleeve, restrained him.

"Let them triumph, John; it wont hurt you!" said Jenny with her sunny smile. "Please, don't notice them, for my sake!"

"Served him right!" said Susan Spriggs, the neice of the old man just dead, and to whom he had willed all his silver—"served him right, for marrying that ignorant goose of a Jenny! I suppose he calculated a good deal on the old gentleman's generosity." To which she added in a whisper, that only her own heart heard: "He might have married *me!* He had the chance; and I loved him better than any one else—better than that pretty fool Jenny."

"Now, we will see how deep is his goodness," said a maiden aunt through her nose. "He stopped short in wickedness because he expected a fortune from my dear good brother. Thanks to heaven that he left me five hundred dollars! Now I can get that new carpet; but we'll see how much change there is in John Clarke—he always was an imp of wickedness!"

"Well, I guess John Clarke will have to be contented with his little ten feet shanty," said the father of Susan Spriggs to good old Deacon Joe Hemp.

"Well I reckon he is content—if he aint he ought to be, with that little jewel of a wife. She's bright enough to make any four walls shine," was the deacon's reply.

"Pshaw! you're all crazy about that gal. Why, she ain't to be compared to my Susan. Susan plays on the forty-piano like sixty, and manages a house first-rate."

"Bless you, neighbor Spriggs, I'd rather have that innocent, blooming face to smile at me when I waked up of mornings than all the forty-piano gals you can scare up 'tween here and the Indies—fact."

"I'd like to know what you mean?" exclaimed Mr. Spriggs, firing up.

"Just what I say," replied good old Deacon Joe.

"Well, that John Clarke will die on the gallows, yet, mark my words!" said Mr. Spriggs, spitefully.

"That John Clarke will make one of our best citizens, and go to the Legislature yet," replied old Deacon Joe, complacently.

"Doubt it!"

"Yes, maybe you do, and that's a pretty way to build up a young fellow, isn't it, when he's trying his best. No, John Clarke won't be a good citizen if you can help it. People that cry 'mad dog' are plaguey willin' to throw stones at the critter while he's a running, I take it; and if he ain't mad they're sure to drive him so. Why don't you step up to him and say, 'John, I'm glad you're going right now, the Lord got faith in you, and if you want suthin help, come to me and I'll put you through?' that's the way to do the business, Mr. Spriggs."

"Well, I hope you'll do it, that's all," replied Spriggs.

"I hope I shall; and I'm bound to, any way, if I have the chance. Fact is, he's got such a smart little wife that he really don't need any help."

"No—it's a pity, then that brother Jacob left him that one-horse shay."

"You needn't laugh at that; old Jacob never did nothing without a meaning to it. That old shay may help him to be a great man yet. Fact is, I think myself if old Jacob had left him money, it might a been the ruin of him. Less things than a one horse shay has made a man's fortin."

"Well, I'm glad you think so much of him. I don't."

"No," muttered Deacon Joe, as his neighbor turned away. "but if he had married your rawboned darter that plays on the forty-piano, he'd been all right, and no mistake."

"A one-horse shay!" said the minister laughing; "what a fortune!"

And so it went from mouth to mouth.—None of the relatives—some already rich—had offered the poorest man among them—the owner of the one-horse shay—a dollar of the bequeathment left to him or her; but they had rather rejoiced in his dissappointment.

The truth is, everybody had prophesied that John Clarke, a poor motherless boy, would come to ruin, and they wanted the prophecy to prove a true one. He had in his youth, been wild and wayward, and somewhat profligate in the early years of manhood; but his old uncle had encouraged him to reform—held out hopes to which he had hitherto been a stranger, and the love of the sweet young Jenny completed his reformation.

"No matter, John," she said cheerfully, "you will rise in spite of them. I wouldn't let them think I was in the least discouraged, that will only please them too well. We are doing nicely now; and you know if they do cut the railroad through our bit of land, the money will set us up quite comfortably. Isn't our home a happy one, if it is small. And oh! John, by-and-by!"

An eloquent blush—a glance toward her work-basket, out of which peeped the most delicate needlework, told the story—that ever new story of innocence, beauty and helplessness, that bring cares akin to angel's work.

For once John Clarke stopped the gossip's mouth. He held his head up manfully—worked steadily at his trade, and every step seemed upward.

Baby was just six months old when the corporation paid into John Clarke's hand the sum of six hundred dollars for the privilege of laying a track of railway through his little field.

"A handsome baby, a beautiful and industrious wife, and six hundred," thought John with honest exultation—"well, this is living!"

"John," said his wife, rising from her work, "look out." He did, and saw the old one-horse shay, dragged by a stalwart negro.

"Massa says as how de ole barn is goin' to be pulled down; so he sent your shay," said the negro.

"Thank him for nothing," said John bitterly; but a glance at his wife removed the evil spirit, and a better one smiled out of his eyes.

"John you can spare a little money now, to have the old shay mended up, can't you? you ought to, according to the will," said Jenny.

"The old trash!" muttered John.

"But you could, at least, sell it for what the repairs would cost," said Jenny with her winning way.

"Yes, I suppose I could."

"Then I'd have it done; and bless me, I'd keep it, too. You've a good horse, and can have the old shay made quite stylish for baby and me to ride in. Shant we shine?"

"Well, I'll send it over to Hosmer's tomorrow, and see what he'll do it for."

"Look here! Mr. Hosmer wants you to come over to his shop!" shouted the carriage-maker's apprentice at the top of his lungs. "Old Deacon Joe's there, and says that he is right down glad! Its hundreds and hundreds and hundreds and hun——"

"Stop, boy! What in the world does he mean, Jenny?" cried John Clarke, patting the baby in the cradle face downward.

"My patience! John, look at that child—precious darling! I'm sure I dont know, John; I'd go and see," said Jenny, by snatches righting the baby; "its his fun I suppose."

"Taint any fun I tell ye," said the boy, while John hurried on his coat and hat. "My gracious! I guess you'll say it ain't fun when you come to see them ere gold things, and the bank notes."

This added wings to John Clarke's speed and in a moment he reached the old coachmaker's shop.

"Wish you joy, my fine feler!" cried Deacon Joe.

"Look here—what'll you take for that old shay? I'll give you ten thousand dollars," cried the coachmaker, in great glee.

"Ten thousand?" cried John, aghast.

"Yes; just look at it! You're a rich man, sir, and by George I'm glad of it; you deserve to be."

The carriage maker shook his hand heartily.

What do you suppose were the mingled amazement, delight, gratitude—the wild, wild joy that filled the heart of Clarke, when he found the old shay filled with gold and bank notes? I mean the cushions, the linings, and every place where they could be placed without danger or injury—thieves never would have condescended to the one-horse shay!

Ten thousand five hundred dollars in all! Poor John! or rather, rich John! his head was nearly turned. It required all the balance of Jenny's nice equipoise of character to keep his brain from spinning like a humming top. Now he could build half-a-dozen houses like the one his uncle had bequeathed to his red-headed cousin, who had wished him joy when the will was read—the dear old uncle! What genuine sorrow he felt as he thought of the many times he had heaped reproaches upon his memory!

Imagine, if you can; dear reader, the peculiar feelings of those kind friends who had prophesied that John Clarke would come to grief.

The expense to the State of Maine of a seizure of liquors in Augusta was about $75 a pint.

Quails in the Desert.

It is very pleasing to find how strongly modern travellers confirm the account given in Scripture of the great number of quails found by the children of Israel in the wilderness, and the mode of drying them for food.

"And there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea, and let them fall by the camp, as it were a day's journey on this side, and as it were a day's journey on the other side, round about the camp, and as it were two cubits high upon the face of the earth. And the people stood up all that day, and all that night, and all the next day, and they gathered the quails: he that gathered least gathered ten homers: and they spread them all abroad for themselves round about the camp." (Num. xi. 31, 32.)

Their coming with the wind,—their immense number, covering a circle of thirty or forty miles across,—and their being spread in the sun for drying, appeared so unlikely to one learned writer on the Bible, that he was persuaded our translation of the word "quail" must be wrong, and that *locusts* were meant instead.

Here, however, let us see the testimony of a credible eye-witness. Mr. Slade says: "Near Constantinople, in the autumn, the sun is often nearly hidden by the flights of quails, which alight on the coast of the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus. They are caught by means of nets spread on high poles, planted along the cliff, some yards from its edge, against which the birds, wearied by their passage over the sea, strike themselves, and fall. In October, 1829, the Sultan sent orders to his admirals to catch four hundred dozen. In three days they were brought to him alive, in small cages."

It is stated that such numbers were once caught in Capri, in Italy, as to have yielded the Bishop of the place no small part of his income; and that, in consequence, he has been called the "Bishop of Quails."

Another traveller, Mr. Madden, tells us that "the quails visit Egypt in immense flights about harvest time, where the Arabs take them in nets by thousands. They fly in a straight line from north to south; very rarely from east to west."

With respect to their being dried in the sun for food, we have equally good evidence from the French traveller Maillet, who says, "There is a small island off the coast of Egypt, where these birds usually alight in the autumn. They are there taken in such quantities, that, after having been stripped of their feathers, and dried in the burning sands for about a quarter of an hour, they are worth but a penny a pound. The crews of those vessels which, in that season lie in the adjoining harbor, have no other food allowed them." The object of the Israelites, therefore, in "spreading them round about the camp," was to dry them; a mode of preparing fish and camel's flesh still practiced by the Arabs in the same country. Another difficulty which the learned man, of whom we have spoken, felt, was in their having been so thickly strewed as to form a solid mass of "two cubits high upon the face of the earth."—But the Jewish historian Josephus, whom we must allow to have been a good judge of the meaning of words in Scripture, explains the passage by saying that it merely meant that the quails flew within reach of the people, about two cubits from the ground. And this, in fact, these birds often do, when they have been long on the wing; and they are then knocked down with sticks by the Arabs.

A Remarkable Invention.

It is stated that a German glassmaker has lately made a remarkable discovery. He has invented a telescope, or magnifying glass, by means of which the most intricate nerves and vessels inside of the body may be seen from the outside. In fact, the whole arrangement and action of the interior organs, may, by means of this glass, be distinguished.

The discovery will probably be of immense benefit to mankind, as by means of it the physician will be able to determine, with unvarying accuracy, the nature of any particular disease, and the proper manner for treating the same.

The name of the inventor, who will probably realize a fortune from his discovery, is Gottlieb Juntz. He is very poor, but a well-read and highly intelligent man. He has an aged mother, an invalid wife, six children, and a blind sister, all dependent upon him for support. His mother was well acquainted with the poet Goethe, and it was probably her many anecdotes of this illustrious person which first inspired her son with a desire to do something to win the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. The glass he has made will probably place him among the first rank of inventors, and win for him the esteem of whole nations.

By means of this invention he has already nearly cured his wife. Six months ago a well-known doctor said she could not live, and pronounced her disease to be an affection of the heart.

Juntz, has, however, proven to him, with the aid of the wonderful microscope that he was entirely mistaken; the stomach alone being the part affected.

We are eagerly looking for further information regarding Juntz and his wonderful glass.

The Kingdom of Bavaria is smaller than the State of New York, and yet the standing army numbers 100,000 men.

The iron columns for the second story of A. T. Stewart's new and vast warehouse, in New York, are now being erected. The iron work for the building will cost $300,000.

Making Glass Eyes.

It is said that there are in New York at least seven thousand persons who wear false eyes. The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by hand, and is thus described by the American Artisan:

A man sits down behind a jet of gas flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow-pipe. The pupil of the eye is made with a drop of black glass imbedded in the center of the iris. The blood-vessels seen in the white of the eye are easily put in with red glass while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside of an hour, and it is at once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell, which is intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in water this shell is slipped in place, being held by the eyelids.

The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass eye so that it shall fit the stump—if it is too large, it will not move; if it fits nicely, it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible in many cases to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them in than when they are out. A glass eye should be taken out every night and put in in the morning. In three or four years the false eye becomes so worn that a new one has to be obtained.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.—The Indian Peace Commissioners have agreed upon their report, which is to be immediately submitted through the President to Congress. They agree that the cause of the late Indian outbreak was a violation of treaties on our part. They find with respect to the burning of the Cheyenne village by Gen. Hancock, that he acted on official reports made to him by Major Douglass, which reports were subsequently proved to be wholly false. They recommend that the Indian Bureau be a separate department, leaving to Congress whether the head shall be a member of the Cabinet or not; that no more money be payed to the Indians, but that whatever is due them be expended in agricultural implements, food and clothing; that renewed efforts be made to promote civilization among the various tribes; that Indians shall be controlled and dealt with by the civil arm of the Government through the new department. They also recommend the setting apart of two reservations exclusively for Indian occupation. They recommend finally that the Commission be continued and sent out in the spring to meet the northern Indians, who have expressed a willingness to hold a council at that time.

HORRORS OF YELLOW FEVER—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says:—We have witnessed a number of epidemics within the last twenty years, have been cognizant of many sad scenes caused by ravages of the pestilence; but we have never known anything of the sort so sad as the destruction which the yellow fever during the late prevalence of the epidemic, has wrought in the family and kindred of Colonel J. J. Diamond, chief editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, of this city. There were two families—first, that of Colonel J. J. Diamond, and that of Col. W. W. Diamond, his brother. In addition, there was a large family of orphaned children of deceased brothers in Georgia, who had come to Col. Diamond for protection. Both of the Colonels have died, and also twelve of the above mentioned kindred, making fourteen in all! Merciful Heaven, what a destruction in one family!

PORK PACKING AT THE WEST.—The great bulk of packing this season has been completed, and estimates of the year's business already made show a material decline, as had been anticipated. The Cincinnati *Price Current* of January 1 gives a statement of returns from all the principal packing places in the west, which foot up as follows: Packed to date, 577,760; estimate for season, 701,012; total last year 548,628. The season closes much earlier than usual.

LOSSES BY FIRE SINCE 1856.—The total losses by fires throughout the country in the year 1867 amounted to $36,905,000; in 1866, to $66,410,000; in 1865, $43,139,000; in 1864, $28,522,000; in 1863, $14,060,000; in 1862, $17,640,000; in 1861, $18,020,000; in 1860, $15,597,000; in 1859, $16,058,000; in 1858, $11,561,000; in 1857, $15,792,000; in 1856, $21,150,000. Total losses in twelve years, $304,854,000.

Modesty in woman is like the color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

LOOK TO THE STAMPS.—At the present session of the United States Court no less than fifty of our most respectable retailers are indicted for selling sardines, cosmetics, perfumery, etc., of foreign importation, without a revenue stamp. The impression prevails generally amongst storekeepers that because these articles have already paid an import duty, and in gold, that they are relieved from further taxation, but it is not so; such articles, according to the internal revenue laws, require a stamp, and the vender is liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each violation. There are now several United States detectives, regularly commissioned, who trade with the ignorant and unwary, and we would therefore advise those who offer such articles for sale to look to their stamps.—*Charleston Mercury.*

STATE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Rodman presented a report from the Committee on Relief. Made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Gunter offered a resolution in relation to relief. Laid over.

Mr. Laflin, a resolution in regard to issuing new State bonds. Laid over.

Mr. Hyman, (negro,) a resolution erasing the word "white" from the Constitution, and in regard to suffrage. Referred.

Mr. Eppes, (negro,) a resolution that all real estate be taxed *ad valorem*, &c. Referred to Committee on Towns and Cities.

Mr. Baker, a resolution in opposition to all test oaths. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, the following resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, We, the delegates of the people of North Carolina, assembled, do recognize in the Government of the United States three co-ordinate branches, viz: Executive, Judicial and Legislative, and do not recognize any Constitutional *warrant* for the one's infringing upon the prerogatives of the others: *And, whereas*, There are many special cases where persons are held in suspense, and are detained from a speedy hearing before one of said branches, thus depriving them of a right to a fair and impartial hearing on points involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, thus subjecting them to great and unhappy inconvenience: *And whereas*, There exists a wide-spread feeling of discontent in all the States of this Union, in regard to the present unhappy state of things:

Resolved, therefore, That we, the delegates of the people of North Carolina, do hereby call upon the Congress of the U. S., now in session, to aid the president in obtaining a hearing before the Supreme Court of the U. S., on all points involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, in order that their decision may be made known to the people of the U. S. as early as possible.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted, by the President of this Convention, to the President of the U. S., to the Chief Justice, and to the Speakers of both Houses of Congress. Laid over.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) a resolution proposing a committee of eight to take into consideration the Congressional Districts. Laid over.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Hood, (negro,) resolution, praying the removal of political disabilities from certain individuals, imposed by the Howard amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Durham said that Congress had no right to do this, when the Howard amendment was not a part of the Constitution. The President only had a right to do so. It would display great ignorance on the part of the Convention.

Mr. Hood, (negro,) said that the Constitutional amendment was the law of the land—the law under which Congress was acting.

Mr. Heaton said he had been informed by gentlemen of high standing and great learning, that upon proper representations from members of this Convention, Congress would remove, as they clearly had a right to do, the disabilities of those who were in a hearty accordance with the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, moved the adoption of the resolution, and said the resolution proposed a committee to report names for relief from those disabilities.—They wished to relieve the gentleman himself (Mr. D.) but he would not accept it. The revolution of arms had passed; now it was a revolution of ideas. Congress had taken the matter in hand; how can it be averted? Why not accept the situation and let N. C. take her honored stand in the honored Union?

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that he opposed the resolution on the ground that the Constitution of the U. S. says "the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment." He had been twitted by members on the other side with the oath he had taken—the oath to support this Constitution. He certainly did not understand that he was swearing to support the Howard Amendment, nor did he believe that any member on this floor did. Yet we are told that three-fourths of the States in the Union ratified this article, and that it is now the law of the land. He had not seen that even Congress had so declared. Yet, this resolution is founded upon this supposition. Why, then, is your party so anxious that N. C. shall ratify it? No, thank God, the Constitution is not yet disgraced by such a provision, and he trusted from the signs of the times, both North and South, it never will be. We are asked by the gentleman from Washington, to take advantage of the present propitious season, and, if we do not need pardon ourselves, to present the names of our friends. Mr. G. thanked the gentleman for his kindness, and for the information that "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

If we have committed offences, we are subject only to such punishment as is prescribed by the laws in force, when the act was committed, and not by the Congress of the United States.

I do not think (said Mr. G.) I would be putting any friend of mine upon a roll of honor by presenting his name upon such a petition. But we are told that unless we cease our factious opposition to the measures of Congress, our State will never get back into the Union. Mr. President, I do not understand how North Carolina has ceased to be a State in the Union. Gentlemen will hardly contend that it was by the ordinance of secession. The Congress of the United States declared, in the darkest hour of the war, that they did not wage war for the purpose of subjugation, but only to restore the Union with the rights of all the States unimpaired. We certainly have Federal Tax Collectors, a Judge of the District Court of the State of North Carolina, and the Chief Justice of the United States presiding in the Court. I, therefore, do pretend that North Carolina is a State in the Union, inferior to none of her sisters, and am opposed to the whole system of legislation as *ex post facto*. Instead of the dark and lowering picture portrayed by the gentleman from Washington, I trust to a sense of justice in the Northern people, and that pride of race and color, which will not continue the present subjection of the white race, or require the descendants of those who stood by them on the battle fields of the revolution to be deprived of privileges not denied to the negro. I think this Convention would consult its own self respect by waiting until this information should be requested by Congress.

Mr. Abbott here moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. Agreed to, when

After some debate upon the question of creating the office of Lieutenant Governor,

The question on Mr. Durham's amendment, offered yesterday, striking out the provisions for the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Supt. of Public Works and of Public instruction, was put to a vote and lost.

After a good deal of confusion, and innumerable amendments, the 1st section of the Report was adopted, in the following modified form:

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme Executive power of the State, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney General, who shall be elected for the term of two years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same times and places, and in the same manner, as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office 30 days after the acceptance of this Constitution by Congress, and shall hold their offices for two years from and after Jan. 1, 1869.

Mr. Nicholson offered the following substitute for the second section, and it was adopted:

"No person shall be eligible as Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of 30 years, and shall have been a *resident* of the U. S. for twenty years, and of the State for two years next before such election, nor shall any person holding [illegible] positions be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term, unless cast upon him as Lt. Governor or Speaker of the Senate."

On motion of Mr. Galloway, (negro,) the Committee rose, the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, Mr. Rodman's report, as Chairman of the Committee on Relief, the special order the hour was taken up.

The following is the report:

The undersigned, a majority of the Select Committee on Relief, respectfully report the following Ordinance and Resolution and recommend their passage:

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That no Court of law or equity of this State shall have jurisdiction of any suit or action founded on any contract made prior to the first day of May, 1865, (except actions against public officers, executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and others acting in a fiduciary capacity, and their sureties, for breach of their respective duties, by the appropriation to their own use of money or property officially received by them, or other fraudulent act,) or of any action or process to revive or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered on any such contract, whether such action be now pending, or shall be commenced hereafter, and whether such process has been already issued or shall hereafter be sued for; and the sheriffs, coroners and constables of this State, having in their hands any final process issued upon any judgment, founded on such cause of action, are hereby commanded to stay all proceeding upon the same and return the same to the proper courts.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification by this Convention, and shall continue in force until the first day of July, 1868, or until the Constitution, which this Convention has met to adopt, shall go into effect, whichever shall first happen.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Ordinance be sent to Major General Canby, Commanding, &c., and that he be respectfully requested to cause the same to be enforced.

Mr. McDonald, one of the Committee, agrees in recommending the foregoing, with the exception of the exception in the first section, which he thinks should be stricken out.

WILL B. RODMAN, *Chairman.*
JOHN A. MCDONALD,
JOHN READ,
G. W. BRADLEY,
J. H. DUCKWORTH.

A long discussion ensued on the report, but without a vote being reached.

Mr. Heaton submitted a report from the bill of rights committee, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. French, of Chowan, by consent, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on finance, either in the name of this whole convention or in the name of a sub-committee, be authorized to negotiate a loan, not to exceed $10,000, in order to pay the mileage of the members.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, (n.) the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1868.

A communication was read from Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, inviting the members of the Convention to visit the Institution.

Mr. Galloway (n.) offered a resolution, requesting the Committee on Cities and Towns to enquire by what authority the town of Wilmington claims to be a city.

Mr. Ashley, a resolution in regard to laborers and mechanics. Referred.

By the same: A resolution that debts for labor performed shall have a precedence. Referred.

Mr. Gunter, a resolution that the Convention shall assemble at ten o'clock, instead of 11 A. M., as heretofore. Lies over.

Mr. Logan, a resolution changing the terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Rutherford county. Referred.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, an ordinance levying a tax of 75 per cent. on old debts.

Mr. Teague, a resolution instructing the Committee of three, appointed to confer with Gen. Canby, to ascertain how far he would recognize legislation on the part of this Convention. Referred.

Mr. Abbott, by consent, a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of one Hall, of Sampson county, contesting the seat of Mr. Williams of that county, recommending that Mr. Hall be declared elected. Lies over.

Mr. Rodman submitted a report from the Committee on Relief. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pool presented a majority report from the Committee on Suffrage.

[Two or three minority reports accompanied the majority report.]

They were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Rich moved that the rules be suspended, and his resolution, offered day before yesterday, calling on Sheriffs to furnish a statement of executions in their counties, and the amount of money to be collected thereon, be taken up.

The rules were accordingly suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Hood (n) a resolution, raising a Committee of five to report names of persons entitled to be relieved from political disabilities was, on his motion, taken up; and on it he called the previous question, but withdrew it, to allow Mr. Pool to amend it as follows: "Strike out 5 and insert 8," making the Committee consist of one member from each Judicial District.

Mr. Hood, accepted and renewed the call of the previous question.

The call for the previous question resulted yeas 89; nays 16.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the [illegible] business of the day, the relief measure, was next in order, but was postponed until Saturday, and the report of the Committee on "Governor and Executive Officers" taken up.

Mr. Sweet moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Agreed to, whereupon

Mr. Jones of Washington, was called to the Chair.

Section 3d of the report was, on motion of Mr. Abbott, adopted. After some debate the 4th section was modified and adopted. The 5th section was adopted without debate. The 6th section was modified and adopted. The 7th, 8th and 9th sections were adopted with debate.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to strike out the whole of section 10, which motion was not sustained. The section was then adopted.

Sections 11, 12 and 13 were adopted without objection.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the 14th section. Not agreed to, and the section was adopted.

Sections 15 and 16 were adopted.

Section 17 was, on motion of Mr. Rodman, stricken out. After some modification the 18th section was adopted.

Mr. Nicholson moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the 2d section. Agreed to.

Mr. N. then offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

"No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lt. Governor, unless he shall have attained 30 years of age, shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and have been a resident of this State for 2 years next before the day of election, nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years, in any term of six years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lt. Governor or President of the Senate.

Mr. Rodman moved to reconsider the vote upon the 1st section. Carried.

Mr. R. offered an amendment, but withdrew it, as Mr. Tourgee's amendment of yesterday covered the same ground.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend his amendment, of yesterday, by striking out the word "ratification," and insert the word "approval," and to strike out the figures "30," and insert "10."

The amendment was agreed to; and the section, as amended, was then adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Militia was next taken up for consideration, and, after some time spent in amendments and discussions, sections 1 and 2 were adopted, in form following:

SEC. 1. All able bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the militia; *provided*, that all persons, who may be adverse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equiping and disciplining of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

Pending the consideration of the 3d section, the Committee, on motion of Mr. Galloway, rose, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Mr. Bryan presented a petition from the citizens of Wilkes, praying the removal of disloyal officers and replacing them with "loyal men." Referred.

Mr. Rich, a resolution that the Committee on Governor, &c., consider and report the propriety of giving the Governor the veto power. Lies over.

M. Tourgee, a resolution that the Committee provided for by Hood's resolution be instructed to petition Congress to relieve the disabilities of persons who were not in accord with the reconstruction acts, but who were good Union men during the war. Mr. T. moved to suspend the rules, and put the resolution on its passage. Agreed to.

Mr. Durham moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "instructed," and insert the following: "to ascertain and report the names of all citizens of the State, who are disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, that this Convention may recommend the same to Congress for a removal of their political disabilities."

After considerable debate upon this subject, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the Report of the Committee on Militia, had precedence. when Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved to suspend the rules and postpone its consideration, and continue the discussion of this matter. He wished to have a full and free discussion, and a vote taken on Mr. Durham's amendment,

Several objections being raised, the vote was taken, which resulted in the motion being lost.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sweet in the Chair.

Mr. Abbott's amendment to the 3d section of the report on militia was discussed, and, after some debate, an amendment by Mr. Jones, of Washington, striking out the whole section, was carried.

Section 4th was adopted, without objection being made.

Section 6 was stricken out.

Section 7th was partially amended.

Mr. Tourgee moved that the Committee do now rise, and report the adoption of the bill, as amended. Agreed to, when

Mr. Sweet vacated the Chair and reported progress.

Mr. Heaton moved the report of the Committee on Governor, &c., be engrossed for final reading. Carried.

Mr. H. also moved the same in regard to the Report of the Committee on the Militia; it was also adopted.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Galloway read an extract from the report of proceedings, in the *Carolinian*, in which Harris, of Wake, was called a "nigger."—He said a resolution had been passed to protect them from insult, and if it was not enforced by expelling the reporter, he gave notice he would seek redress elsewhere.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, said that he had had intercourse with a large number of respectable and intelligent white gentlemen of this State; they never had indulged in such language. The proper meaning of the word "*nigger*" was a "low, dirty fellow," and if [illegible] application, it should be applied to the editors of that paper. If the paper had a reporter on the floor, he should favor his expulsion—not for the language in question, but for the evident intention to insult the Convention.

The debate and excitement on the Reporter question having subsided,

The consideration of Mr. Durham's amendment to Mr. Tourgee's resolution was resumed.

Mr. Rodman suggested that the delegate from Cleveland, instead of substituting his resolution for that of the delegate from Guilford, made an addition thereto. Mr. R. said he was in favor of what is proposed in the amendment of the gentleman from Cleaveland. He came here, instructed by his people, and pledged to vote in favor of removing every disfranchisement, on account of participation in the sebellion. He earnestly desired to accomplish this, and, if the gentleman from Cleaveland will introduce his measure, either as an addition, or separately, he would vote for it, and he thought it would stand a much better chance of success, than in its present form,

Mr. Durham said the gentleman (Mr. R.) was evidently trying to dodge the question. His amendment embraced everybody—not *such* persons as *this Convention* should *deem fit*. If gentlemen were in favor of a general amnesty, why could they not come squarely out and support this amendment?

Mr. Hood thought that the adoption of such a measure would cause Congress to suspect their "loyalty!"

Mr. Rich said that Mr. Durham's amendment would embarrass the Committee to that extent that a report could never be made, as there were some five or six thousand disfranchised persons in this state.

Mr. Heaton had understood gentleman, on the other side, to say, yesterday, that they wanted nothing at the hands of this Convention. He, for one, was for holding them up to it.

Mr. Pool said the temper of the people was not ready for a general amnesty, but it was for *universal suffrage*. He would vote against both Mr. Tourgee's resolution and Mr. Durham's amendment.

Mr. May was sorry so much bitter feeling had been displayed in regard to the matter. The report of each day's work was "*nothing done!*" He thought this discussion was out of place. He wanted the whole matter voted down, and the Convention to proceed to its proper and legitimate work. Let the matter be considered when it comes up in its proper time.

Mr. Mann moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. McDonal, of Chatham, called for the yeas and nays.

The vote is as follows:

Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Barnes, Benbow, Blume, Bryan, Carey, Carter, Candler, Chillson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes, Etheridge, Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway, Garland, Garrett, George, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Harris, of Wake, Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lincoln, Kinney, Lee, Logan, Long, Mann, May, Mayo, Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pool, Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Robbins, Rose, Smith, Stilwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Welker, and Williams, of Wake.

Those who voted on the negative are,

Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Cherry, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Forkner, Graham, of Orange, Gunter, Hare, Hodnett, Hollowell, Holt, Jones, of Washington, Lennon, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Newsom, Rich, Rodman, Sanderlin, Stilly, Williams, of Sampson, and Williamson.

Mr. Heaton moved that the report of the Committee on Bill of Rights be made the special order for 12 o'clock on Monday next. No objection.

Here some more words were had in regard to the reportorial muss, and, after determining to make Mr. Abbott's ordinance, in regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Mr. Abbott stated that the Committee on Finance had not yet been able to arrive at a conclusion in regard to negotiating a loan of $10,000 yet, but hoped to be able to preset a definite report, on Monday next,

Mr. Sweet presented a majority report from the Committee on "Legislature."—Ordered to be printed, together with an accompanying minority report,

Mr. Rodman, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Mr. Tourgee's resolution in regard to costs in criminal cases, reported an article to the Constitution that no one shall be made to pay cost in courts, except for counsel, until found guilty. Laid over, to be considered with the other reports of that Committee.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution providing agencies in each county to purchase lands, for the benefit of actual settlers. Referred.

Mr. Renfrow, an ordinance for the protection of laborers, Referred.

Mr. Congleton, a resolution to raise a Select Committee of eight to negotiate a loan with Congress of $10,000 for educational purposes, to provide homes for the homeless, and to develop our agricultural resources. Made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Ragland, a resolution requesting the Committee, appointed to confer with Gen. Canby, to ascertain if bonds and notes, given since 1st May, 1865, and notes renewed prior to that time, are subject to General Order, No. 64. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER—RELIEF BILL.

The question was upon Mr. Watts' amendment. He withdrew it in favor of the amendment of Mr. Welker, (which deprives the Courts of jurisdiction over all cases of contract or debt, except for labor performed, since, as well as before May 1, 1865.)

Mr. Graham, of Orange, was opposed to the measure. He wished to substitute the Ordinance of Convention, of 1865, with the necessary changes.

Mr. Watts said he had been misunderstood by the Reporter of the *Sentinel*, on last Wednesday. He only argued that the Convention had the *power* to repudiate, not that he advocated repudiation. But he wished for relief for the people now, temporarily, and permanent relief, when the Constitution was adopted.

Mr. Abbott favored the bill, as reported by Committee, and was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Pool next discussed the measure, and, during his remarks, stated that the gentlemen who had argued that North Carolina was not a State were in error.—North Carolina was a State, but, by the rebellion, she had lost every constitutional right, but, still, she had never lost her constitutional obligations. The present ordinance was an unconstitutional measure, for *it* interfered with private contracts. He did not believe the Convention had a right to go beyond the matters for which they had been assembled here. He gave notice he would soon introduce a minority report, which he hoped the Convention would adopt, as it would contain such relief as he thought this body could legally and properly give.

Mr. Tourgee said that the opposition to this amendment arose solely, that aid might be given to a corporation that had gone into debt, since 1865, (the Charlotte, Wilmington & Rutherford Railroad,) and, in discussing the constitutionality of the measure, declared that the State of North Carolina, at the close of the war, was left in a territorial condition.

Mr. Abbott asked the gentleman if *everything* that had been done by those States governments, was void, marriages, wills, &c.

Mr. Tourgee replied that whatever has been done in these States, from 1861 to 1867, that depended for its validity upon recognition from an established government, was null and void.

Mr. Durham wished to know if the Courts of Law, that had condemned criminals to death, had been guilty of murder.

Mr. Tourgee substantially replied, *yes!* He proceeded in his remarks for some time and closed by expressing the hope that men outside of its provisions would also be allowed the benefits of the ordinance.

Mr. Abbott again spoke in opposition to the amendment, and said that while he would vote for a proper and judicious relief, and for the bill as reported by the Committee, still, as amended, it would entail ruin upon all of our industrial pursuits.

M. Heaton concurred with Mr. Abbott, and, though he did not entirely agree with the provisions of the bill, yet in his judgment, it did not come in conflict with the authority of the Constitution, which he held to be the supreme law, in regard to the repudiation of private contracts. To him the idea of repudiation was odious, and when that matter came up before the Convention he would ask to be heard fully, in opposition to such measures.

Mr. Fullings did not think this Convention had a right to legislate in favor of one class of people, to the exclusion of the other. He was opposed to all stay laws, and thought if the one existing at present had been swept out of existence, at the close of the war, the country, generally, would have been in a more prosperous condition. He hoped that *if any* stay law is to be passed, Mr. Welker's amendment would prevail. He did not wish to be understood as favoring repudiation. He was opposed to repudiation and all stay laws, but if any was to be passed, he wanted a measure that would protect the whole people.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was opposed to paying debts. Repudiation was inevitable. There was no use in trying to get around it; we must face the music. with some allusion to *skylarks*, he closed.

Mr. Parker was opposed to staying the collection of new debts, but thought that with debts contracted upon the faith of property, that had ceased to be property, a little indulgence should be granted.

Mr. Congleton was in favor of staying all debts, or refusing to stay any.

Mr. Hood, (negro,) thought the ordinance as reported, objectionable, but the amendment would carry universal distress over the country, and, instead of giving relief, it would give misery and wretchedness. He thought that Mr. Pool should be allowed time to bring in the minority report. It might obviate all the present difficulties. At all events, more time would be given for this most important question.

Mr. May thought the conflicting arguments of each were sufficient evidence to everybody that this body was utterly unprepared to act wisely, safely and soundly and suggested the propriety of postponing this question until some future time, when the matter could be more carefully considered.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, agreed to the postponement of the question, but the time they spent here in discussion was also a matter to be taken into consideration; and he would agree to a postponement, if it could be done so as not to interfere with the regular business of the Convention in Constitution making. These special orders were becoming too frequent,

Mr. J. then proceeded to discuss the measure at some length, substantially repeating his argument of Wednesday last. In the course of his remarks he said that the measure under consideration was only the entering wedge to something more serious. Mr. Rodman had already a printed document on the desks, that proposed a still stronger dose, as he was apprehensive that the first ordinance would have its back-bone taken out. He (Mr. J.) wished to forewarn the Convention of this outrageous design to introduce an unheard of innovation upon the organic law of the land. He proceeded to describe the dire effects that the adoption of such a measure would have upon the people and upon the credit of the State. The best stay law that he knew of was no stay law at all; let the people, among themselves compromise ther debts.

Mr. Jones closed by offering the following substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Convention that the whole subject of old debts prior to the 1st of May, 1865, be left to the civil courts, subject to such orders as the General in Command may deem advisable to relieve property from execution.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) wanted relief, but thought more time was necessary for consideration, as many were in doubt as to what course should be most properly pursued. Did not think it should be pressed to a vote to-day. But, at the proper time, a relief bill should be adopted, and, if that was not done, the people would very properly vote the Constitution down. He moved to postpone the whole matter until Wednesday next, but withdrew, to allow Mr. Graham, of Orange, an opportunity to read a substitute, which he should offer when the matter came up again.

Mr. Graham then read his substitute, which will be given when the measure is again discussed,

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) renewed his motion to postpone until Wednesday next; and it was agreed to.

Mr. Abbott moved to make his ordinance in regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., the special order for Monday next, at 11 oclock.

MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Convention assembled in the Commons Hall, at ten o'clock, President Cowles in the Chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The use of the Hall was granted to the Young Men's Christian Association a lecture, by Bishop Atkinson, this evening.

Mr. Harris of Wake, (negro,) presented a petition from Ann Underdew, praying a divorce from her husband. Laid over.

Mr. McCubbins, a memorial from the citizens of Rowan county, praying for a change in the usury laws. Referred.

Mr. Ragland, a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report an ordinance declaring valid all contracts, the consideration of which was Confederate Treasury Notes, in all cases where the same was offered to be discharged in the same funds. Referred.

Mr. Duckworth, an ordinance for the relief of the Sheriff of Henderson county Laid over.

Mr. Morton, a resolution that when the Convention adjourn, it assemble hereafter at 10, a. m., and adjourn at three.

The hour of adjournment was strireken out, and the resolution as amended, adopted.

Mr Glover, a resolution in reference to the present laws on bastardy. Laid over.

Mr. Petree, a resolution to raise a committee to memorialize Congress for the reduction of the revenue tax on Tobacco.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) called up a resolution relative to appointment of a committee of eight, for redistricting the State.

The resolution was adopted.

An ordinance to revive debts, by Mr. Glover, was taken up, when

On motion of Mr. Glover, it was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance in relation to the admission of persons from other States to practice at the bar in this State was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The ordinance of Mr. French of Bladen, repealing that portion of the revenue law, requiring employers and corporations to list employees, was withdrawn because Gen. Canby's order covered the case.

The ordinance of Mr. Candler, repealing the amnesty law—except so far as applied to female soldiers and females, was read and passed over.

The vote by which the relief question was postponed till Saturday, was reconsidered, and on motion it was set for special order, 12 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Heaton the bill of rights was waived, and the ordinance in relation to the W., C. & R. R. R. Co., was taken up.

The special order was then taken up being the consideration of an ordinance in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., providing for the State's endorsement of $1,000,000 bonds, and for the canceling and destroying $1,500,000 of the mortgage of $4,000,000, authorized by the General Assembly of 1866—7. The subject was fully discussed and resulted in the passage of the ordinance. Yeas 59, nays 49.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.—We are pleased to learn that the Railroad meeting, on Saturday last, was very well attended, every district in the county being represented by prominent and influential citizens, and the prevailing opinion was that the road shall and must be built.

See proceedings in another column.

We learn there is no doubt that the county will subscribe $100,000; Salem and Winston probably from $50,000 to $75,000, and subscriptions in other portions of the county from $25,000 to $30,000, will make in all about $200,000 in Forsyth county.

SUPREME COURT.—Among the opinions delivered by this tribunal, we notice the following cases from this section:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In March *vs.* Phelps, from Davidson, judgment affirmed.

By BATTLE, J.—In State *vs.* Banks from Guilford, error, judgment must be reversed. In State *vs.* Wright and Hairston, from Stokes, no error.

By READE, J.—In Rose *vs.* Coble, from Guilford no error. In State *vs.* Money, from Wilkes, error.

ONLY SEVEN.—The *Standard* learns that this State will be entitled to only seven members of the House of Representatives. The Congressional Districts will have to be arranged accordingly.

GOING INSTEAD OF COMING.—We learn that about 40 persons from the counties of Forsyth, Yadkin and Davie, started for Missouri on Monday last, in company with Dr. Samuel Martin, formerly of this place.

STATE CONVENTION.—Tuesday was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Relief Bill, without coming to a vote.

CONGRESS.—On the 4th, the House was engaged on the bill forfeiting Southern Railroad lands.

In the Senate, Reconstruction was considered.

New Advertisements.

E. A. Vogler—Shoe Manufactory.
Job Worth—Revenue Sales.
John Blackburn—Assignee's Sale.

The Superior Courts--Spring Terms.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of the State will hold the Spring Terms as follows;

1st	Circuit—	Judge	Warren.
2nd	"	"	Barnes.
3rd	"	"	Gilliam.
4th	"	"	Vacancy.
5th	"	"	Mitchell.
6th	"	"	Buxton.
7th	"	"	Little.
8th	"	"	Shipp.

State Conventions.

VIRGINIA.—Three sections of the ordinance on the Executive Department were adopted. The Governor is to serve four years and not be eligible for succeeding term. He shall be 30 years old, and a citizen of the United States for 20 years, and a citizen of Virginia for 5 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Rainey, a colored delegate, offered a resolution, declaring to the people of South Carolina and the world that the Convention has no lands at its disposal; that no confiscation act has been passed by Congress, and, in the belief of the Convention, never will be, and that the only manner for the landless to obtain land is by purchase.

A bitter discussion occurred on an ordinance invalidating contracts based on slaves.

MISSISSIPPI.—Nothing of interest.

GEORGIA.—The Relief Bill was discussed without coming to a vote. Gov. Jenkins has served notices on Gen Ruger, Captain Rockwell and Wheaton, that he will file a bill in the Supreme Court, on the 7th, of February, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

LABOR FOR THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.—We learn that about one hundred negroes left this city, on Sunday, going West, to work on the Western Extension. They are employed by W. P. McKesson Esq., one of the largest Contractors on the Road. Others will follow.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

Rail Road Meeting in Forsyth.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Forsyth County was held in the courthouse at Winston, on Saturday, February 1, 1868.

On motion of D. H. Starbuck, Esq., E. A. VOGLER, Esq., was called to the chair. On motion of T. J. Wilson, Esq., M. MASTEN and J. H. HESTER, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

At the request of the Chairman, Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in an able and interesting speech, showing clearly to all present the great advantages to be derived from Rail Roads, and that all communities that would consult their interest, would give half they had rather than continue under the great disadvantages that we at this time, labor under, for the want of means to develop our resources, and that now was the time to take the necessary steps to secure the extension of the Western Rail Road through this section of the State.

On motion of D. H. Starbuck, Esq., a committee of fifteen was appointed by the Chairman, to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes of the meeting, to wit:

H. W. Fries, T. J. Wilson, D. H. Starbuck, John Blackburn, Joseph Crews, Sen., Dr. E. Kerner, John P. Vest, Wm. Beck, N. S. Cook, N. D. Sullivan, J. M. Stafford, I. G. Lash, J. W. Alspaugh, J. C. Crews and P. A. Wilson.

In the absence of the committee, Joseph Masten, Esq., was called for, who addressed the meeting in a lengthy and able manner, showing the vast [illegible] section the State, which, at this time and under present circumstances, was almost worthless. He pointed to our meadows, our orchards, our minerals, our lime quarries, &c., &c., comparing the present prices that we are at this time receiving, with the prices paid at other markets, showing to all present the amount each farmer lost in twelve months for the want of transportation, and urged upon all to take hold of the road and build it at once.

J. H. Hester, Esq., also addressed the meeting in an earnest and appropriate speech, showing the amount of tonage we transported from this section to the Central Road, at a vast amount of hired labor and expense, declaring that the road must be built, cost what it might it may.

After an absence of an hour and a half, th committee, through their Chairman, D. H. Starbuck, Esq., reported the following resolutions, to wit:

1, *Resolved*, That the large and important section of country, North West of High Point, to the Virginia line, a section rich in its mineral and agricultural resources, is most vitally interested in the establishment of a Rail Road leading from the N. C. R. R., by way of Salem, Winston and Mt. Airy, to the Virginia line.

2, *Resolved*, That the county of Forsyth subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the extension of the Western Rail Road, from the North Carolina Rail Road, to run *via* Salem, Winston and Mt. Airy, to the Virginia line; *provided*, that one-half the State subscription now made to the Western Rail Road, or hereafter to be made, be expended on the construction of said road North-West of said N. C. Rail Road.

3, *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of two persons to attend the meeting of the Western Rail Road Company, to be held at Fayetteville, on the 12th of this month, (Feb.) to confer with that body on the purposes of this meeting; and that, if no satisfactory arrangement can be made with said company as herein expressed, that immediate application be made to the State Convention, now in session, for a seperate charter for a Rail Road starting at some point on the N. C. Rail Road, between Greensborough and Lexington, running *via* Salem, Winston and Mt. Airy to the Virginia State line.

The Resolutions having been read, D. H. Starbuck, Esq., addressed the meeting in their support, in a lengthy and able speech, showing the necessity of a Rail Road to develop the rich mineral and agricultural resources of this section of the State. He further showed that the North Western portion of North Carolina, composed of one-fourth of the area of the State, was without any Rail Road facilities, and that the State had never expended one dollar for the development of the same.

At the close of his speech the resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, without a dissenting vote.

A call was then made for Dr. Wm. H. Wheeler, who addressed the meeting in a neat and eloquent speech, concurring in what already had been said, and urging that now was the time to go to work and build the road.

The Chairman, in pursuance of the third resolution, appointed H. W. Fries and P. A. Wilson, Esqrs., to attend the meeting of the Western Rail Road Company at Fayetteville, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect the object set forth in the resolution.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Western Sentinel* and *People's Press*; and that all other papers in the State, favorable to internal improvements, are requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on *Saturday, February 15th*. All persons, favorable to the road, are invited to be present.

E. A. VOGLER, *Chairman.*

M. MASTEN, J. H. HESTER, } *Secretaries.*

NAPLES, Jan. 29—*via London*, Jan. 29—11.40, P. M.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated, if I may so term it, in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. Yesterday evening the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite the gate of Castello-Nuova, one of the fortifications of this city, situated between the royal palace and the sea, fell, tumbling downward. The detached portion buried several houses built in the vicinity, and overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth which just lately formed part of the mountain.

This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not yet been ascertained.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on 29th inst., the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill [heretofore published] concerning the rights of American citizens abroad. Postponed.

The railroad land forfeiture Bill was resumed. Pile, Axtell and Blair opposed the bill. During the debate, the fact was established that Alabama has seven, Mississippi four, Louisiana seven, Florida seventeen millions of acres open to Homestead Laws. The bill was postponed.

Mr Johnson, of California, asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether Congress had power to prevent immigration of Chinese and other inferior races, and whether the civil rights bill and Constitutional amendment conferred the right of suffrage, &c., on Chinese born in the United States.

A bill, removing the disabilities from Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, N. C., was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

In the Senate, same day, resolutions of the Assembly of Colorado, asking admission, were presented, after which Reconstruction was resumed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

HOUSE—The Secretary of Treasury was called on for information relative to the income tax.

Mr. Schofield, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution, reciting that yesterday evening's *Express* contained a statement, that one of the Supreme Court Judges had said to a public, that a majority of the Supreme Court Bench have declared the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and that the Court would so decide, and directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether the article was true, and whether the facts constitute such a misdemeanor as justifies the House in presenting articles of impeachment. Adopted,—yeas 97, nays 57.

The resolution refers to Judge Field.

The bill protecting citizens abroad was resumed. Many amendments were offered and wide diversity of opinion expressed. Went over.

The bill forfeiting railroad lands was resumed, and a vote is to be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.—The Supplemental Tenure of Office bill was resumed.

An amendment, to exclude agents in the State Department, who were paid from secret service fund, was discussed. The bill meets strong opposition.

Reconstruction was resumed.

Cotton tax conference made another report—relieving imported cotton from duty, after November '68. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

HOUSE.—Elliot reported a bill, continuing the Freedman's Bureau. The resolutions, withdrawing the assent of Ohio to the Howard Amendment, were presented.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report on the law question involved.

The Conference report on the cotton tax was adopted. It abolishes the tax after 1867, and the tariff after Nov. 1st, 1868. Vote 104 to 43. John Young Brown's case was discussed till adjournment.

SENATE.—Ohio's withdrawal of assent to the Howard Amendment, created quite a sensation. Beverly Johnson agreed, with others, that the assent could not be withdrawn.

Reconstruction was resumed.

District matters were considered, and the Senate adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

It is stated that the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is adverse to immediate report on the Supreme Court bill.

In the Supreme Court, in the case, *ex parte*, McCardle, a motion to dismiss was made, on the ground, 1st. Want of jurisdiction. 2d. Appeal is from judgment of a United States Circuit Court, in a case of original jurisdiction, and not from a case in which the Circuit Court held appellate jurisdiction only. 3d. The Circuit Court, which issued the *habeas corpus*, had no jurisdiction of the case or proceeding, under any law of Congress.

The argument is to be continued on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

HOUSE.—The following bills, &c., among others, were introduced, under regular Monday's call:

To provide for the settlement of contracts to enforce coin payment;

To build postal railroads between Washington and New York;

To dredge the Potomac with Convict labor;

To issue one hundred and fifty millions legal-tenders, replacing those withdrawn;

To remove the National Capital to St. Louis;

To tax the United States notes, Treasury notes and fractional currency, for State and municipal puposes;

Also several regarding navigation and finances.

The secritary of War was called on for the correspondence between himself, the President and Grant.

Copies of all orders issued by the District Commanders are demanded.

American citizenship abroad was discussed to adjournment.

A bill taxing Narional Bank shares, for State purposes, passed.

Reconstruction was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

A resolution was offered, providing that if the Convention remains in session forty-five days, the *per diem* shall stop, after that time.

The Cotton Bill is officialy promulgated. It provides that all Cotton, grown in the United States after 1867, shall be exempt from the internal tax; and cotton imported from foreign countries, after Nov. 1 1868, shall be exempt from duty. (approved Feb. 3 1868.)

The anti-cotraction Bill becomes a law by the laps of ten days.

A widower in Lowell Mass., having 31 children, has just married his thire wife.

Meeting at Pleasant Fork S. H.

The citizens of the neighborhood of Pleasant Fork School House, met according to appointment, Jan. 18th, 1868, to consult on the propriety of building a House of Worship:—On motion, the meeting was organised by calling Rev. J. C. Patterson to the Chair, and appointing F. D. Measer, Secretary. The Chairman then briefly explained the object of the meeting, and after considerable discussion, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, As this has become a very public place, and as there is frequent preaching here, the present house being insufficient to accommodate all, therefore it is desired that all should unite and assist in building a more commodious house.

Resolved, That the house be free to all denominations in the district.

Resolved, That the dimensions of the building be 40 by 28 feet, one story frame building, 10 feet high from floor to ceiling.

Resolved, That the lumber must be delivered on the lot by 31st of July next.

Resolved, That five Commissioners be appointed to solicit subscriptions either in building materials or money.

According to the last resolution the following were appointed:—Wm. Snider, J. T. Fishel, Obadiah Evans, J. M. Thomas and J. C. Patterson.

The citizens present then subscribed, in materials, money and work, to the amount of $45.

The Secretary was then requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the editor of the *People's Press* with request that he publish the same. The meeting then adjourned.

J. C. PATTERSON, *Chairman.*
F. D. MESSER, *Secretary.*

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1868.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Sarah Bodenhamer, Miss Mary Conrad, Miss Sarah A. Crim, Miss Phebe Jane Gibons, Miss R. Gruff, Miss Sallie M. Harman, 2, Miss Frances Hooser, Miss Mary A. Joiner, Miss Maria Kitner, Mrs. E. R. Lane, Miss Laura Pitts, Miss Bettie J. Ransom, Mrs. Mike Roboson, Miss S. Snyder, Miss M. J. Stype.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Henry Borough, Lewis Clodfelter, C. Ernst, William Fircle, Wilson Hooser, Willis Kelby, John King, Julius Lmuchenour, Reuben Longworth, Jonathan Lowder, Em'l Martin, S. H. McGhee, M. P. Moore, Frank McRary, M. P. Nicholson, Anderson Nicholson, Levi Padgett, Wm. W. Parnell, Henry Perrel, Francis M. Pickard, S. Snyder, E. Spach, Jacob Spach, Isaac Stultz, W. S. Swaim, J. Swaim, R. Thaxton, H. Welch, N. G. Whittington, S. A. Woosley, Andrew Yokely.

Domestic Manufactures.

Mr. T. T. Best, now in this city at the Exchange Hotel, has shown us some specimens of ready-made clothing from the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. P. A. Wilson & Co., of Winston, Forsyth County, in this State, which are not only cheap, but exceedingly creditable to the above-mentioned Firm. A full suit of clothing, coat, vest and pantaloons, of beautiful and durable jeans from the Fries looms, of Salem, can be afforded, made up in the best style, from $19 to $20 wholesale prices. Cheaper fabrics can be afforded at less rates. This Firm has some 50 persons employed, and is making arrangements to extend its business. We learn that suits for Spring and Summer will be made up and put on the market in due time.

Let our merchants every where patronize this establishment. We have long been acquainted with Mr. Wilson, the head of this Firm, and can vouch for him as a business man of the first class, honest and every way reliable. Let us encourage our own manufactories. Next to the cultivation and improvement of the soil they constitute our first material interests. North-Carolina has every element to render her a leading manufacturing State, and we are glad to see the attention of many of our enterprising citizens turned in this direction.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Proposed Stay Law.

Mr. Rodman, from the Committee on "Relief" has offered an Ordinance for the consideration of the Convention, which will be found in the proceedings of the Convention. The appeal to Gen. Canby to put it in force was a happy thought, since it can find no sanction in the Constitution. Indeed, it were better to put the Ordinance in the form of a memorial to the Commander of the District, to do that which the movers desire. Military law is said to be the will of the Commander; and so long as that form of Government lasts, the people may enjoy such laws as that officer chooses to embody in the form of General Orders. But this may be an argument with a large class of the people in favor of remaining under military rule; and we warn the friends of reconstruction against putting the temptation before them. It would seem to be sheer justice to scale down debts contracted on the basis of "confederate" money to its true value. There can be no legal impediment to such an arrangement, as that sort of paper cannot be recognized, as money, by the laws of the United States, or of any loyal State. On the same equitable principle, debts contracted in the purchase of slaves should be scaled. This process, also, is consistent with the Constitution, as slavery was destroyed by an act of the Government. But in all other cases, every law or ordinance of a Convention which "hastens or postpones" the collection of debts, "impairs the obligation" of the contract, and is therefore unconstitutional. We quote the very language of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and no ingenuity of Mr. Radman can evade or avoid its force. He is too good a lawyer to doubt for a moment that his Ordinance would be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the Nation, or by the present Supreme Court of North Carolina. He does well, therefore, to appeal to the military for its enforcement; but even that "relief" must terminate with military rule—that is to say, when the State shall be received back into the Union. It is to go into force from its adoption by the Convention, and is to cease its operation as soon as the new Constitution shall go into effect. In other words, the mis-called Ordinance is, in fact, a memorial to Gen. Canby to make a new stay law in the form of a General Order; and it would be better and more legitimate to call it by that name.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Boston man advertised for a wife, and received 1,000 replies to the same.

During last year 10,000 buildings were erected in New York and Brooklin.

Last week two young ladies were burned to death at Chattanooga.

The loss by fires in the United States last year was $36,905,000.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

DIED:

At his residence in this county, on Wednesday the 5th inst., Mr. MARTIN ROMINGER, a well known citizen, aged 80 years and about 7 months.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868.

Bacon, 16 cts. cash, 18 cents trade,
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 50 by the bale of fifty bunches; $1 50 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 13 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 15 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 10 @ 12½ cents.
CORN, $1 00 @ $1 10
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 to $6 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb, 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16 a 18; clarif'd 20 cents per lb.
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs. $1 50 to $1 75,

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs

TOBACCO.—The receipts of tobacco at the Warehouse on Saturday were larger than they have been any other day, this year. Yesterday, also, a considerable amount was sold. Prices ranging from $6 to $25 per hundred.

If the weather continues favorable, as it has been for a few days past, the planters will soon be bringing in portions of their crops from every direction.—*Dan. Register.*

Book on Hop Culture,
and a treatise on Domestic Poultry.....40c.
For Sale at BLUM'S

VOGLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

REVENUE SALE.

ON the 29th day of February, 1868, at Old Richmond postoffice, Forsyth co., N. C., I will sell for cash,

60 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

adjoining D. Hauser, Isaac Hauser, and others, seized as the property of P. B. Kirby, at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell for cash,

200 ACRES LAND, MORE OR LESS,

lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jo. Scales, Jane Scales, and others, seized as the property of Dr. N. M. Scales, at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell for cash,

100 ACRES OF LAND,

on Douglas Creek, adjoining Polly Shemell and others, seized as property liable for the taxes of P. B. Kirby, H. R. Kirby, and J. C. Head.

On Monday, the 2d day of March, 1868, at the Court-House door, in Winston, I will sell one BOX TOBACCO, seized for violation of law.

JOHN CRANE, Col.,
by JOB WORTH, D. C.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24-3t

REVENUE SALE.

ON the 27th day of February, 1868, at Crim's Cross Roads, Forsyth co., I will sell for cash, the following property, to-wit:

300 ACRES OF LAND,

lying on Belew's Creek, adjoining Robertson and others, seized as the property of Sheppard Preston, at the suit of the United States for taxes.

Also 200 ACRES, adjoining the aforementioned tract, as the property of said Preston, to satisfy taxes.

300 ACRES OF LAND,

on Belew's Creek, adjoining Robertson and others; and one ONE-HORSE WAGON, seized as property liable for the United States taxes, due and owing by R. F. Young.

100 ACRES,

on the waters of Belew's Creek, adjoining the lands of William Hester, and others, seized as property liable for the taxes of Squire Pearce & Son, and T. W. Pearce.

JNO. CRANE, Col.,
by JOB WORTH, D. C.
Jan. 26, 1868. 24-3t

REVENUE SALE.

ON the 2d day of March next, on the premises, near Winston, I will sell for cash, ONE HOUSE AND LOT; TWO STILLS AND FIXTURES; ONE HORSE; 70 GALLONS OF PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY; 1 WAGON, and CATTLE AND HOGS, and much other property, seized as the property of P. J. Blum and one Rucker, at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

JNO. CRANE, Col.,
by JOB WORTH, D. C.
Feb. 3d, 1868. 24-4t

Assignee's Sale.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of A. W. & T. D. Cooper, Bankrupts.

IN obedience to an order of said Court, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of A. W. Cooper, in Davidson County, on Tuesday, the 25th of this inst., the following property, to wit: Four Oats Stacks, 27 Bushels Thrashed Oats, Two Turning Plows, 8 Hogs, One-half of Cane Mill, One Harrow, One Log Chain, One Wheat Fan, One Rifle Gun, One Watch, One Pistol, One Child's wagon, a Lot of Books, A Lot of Chairs, some Irish Potatoes, One Clock, One Buggy, A One Horse Wagon, One Small Stove, one large poplar table, One Pair Saddle Bags, One Wash Pot, One Cupboard, One Small Brass Kettle, and various other articles of household and kitchen furniture (including all other property found except that assigned to A. W. Cooper.) Also some farmer's tools, hogsheads, boxes, &c.

I will also sell to the highest bidder, at the Dwelling-House of T. D. Cooper, in Clemonsville, Davidson county, on Wednesday the 26th of this inst., the following propertv, to wit:—One Buggy, A One Horse Wagon, One yearling, One Stove and 5 chairs, One Wash Pot, One Large Rocking Chair, One Looking Glass, One Valise, One Trunk, One Pistol and all other household and kitchen furniture (not assigned to T. D. Cooper) some boxes and other articles.

Terms made known on days of sale. Sales to commence at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

JOHN BLACKBURN, *Assignee.*
February 5th, 1868. t-d-s.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT
VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m.

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m

Is Your Life Insured?

THE easiest and surest way to secure a competency for your family is to insure in some reliable Company.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

is the largest, most liberal, and safest Company represented in North Carolina.

Assetts,	$17,000,000
Policies in force,	55,000

ALL Policies non-forfeitable,—credit of one half the premium given.
No Notes required after fourth year.
No Notes deducted from Policy.
Call and see comparative statements of this and other companies.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agt.
Salem, Jan 31st, 1868. 23-tf.

VALENTINES.

Valentines! Valentines!!

A variety of Valentines at the BOOK STORE.

GARDEN SEEDS,

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 18, 1867. 17-3

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

PATTERSON & CO.,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.
(AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
And Merchandise Generally.

AGENTS FOR FRIES'
Cotton Yarn, Woolen Cloths, and Cedar Falls Sheeting.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest prices the market will justify.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 24th, 1868. 22-tf

More Whisky for Sale.

PURSUANT to several *venditioni exponas*, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, Fall Term, 1867, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the storehouse of John I. Nissen, in Salem, N. C., on Saturday, February 8th, 1868, some twenty-five barrels of Whisky.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. M.
by T. CRITTY, Dep.
January 17, 1868. 21-td

THE TRIAL OF CHRIST.

A Few copies of this picture for sale at the BOOK STORE.

ALMANACS,

At reduced prices, by the Wholesale, At BLUM'S.

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

Pictures for the People.

THIS collection embraces a variety of finely colored pictures, such as Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Hunting Scenes, &c,
For sale at BLUM'S.

HO! YES!

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices

A handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected by himself with great care, and with a view to suit all classes.

If you want to supply yourselves with cheap and good material for the winter, by all means call at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

Where you will be waited on as cleverly as at any other place, and where Goods can be sold cheaper than any where else.

Be sure to call and we will show you our

FRESH ARRIVALS

You shall see what nice Calicoes we have; You will be pleased with our Delaines. Our Opera Flannels and Cloakings; our Shawls and Nubias, our Balmorals, Ladies' Vests, Muslins, Drills, Ticks, &c. &c., Are all calculated to attract.

You will look at our Photograph Albums—you'll buy some of these, because they are so pretty and socheap; and our

DRESS GOODS

Will charm the money ou of your purses you will go home highly gratified, and we shall be very happy to have profited by your visit.

Without enumerating items more particularly, we would only add that in the departments of

Hardware, Groceries, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Will be found sufficient variety.

Hats for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all.

In short, we expect to furnish everything that is usually called for in this market

The undersigned, having undertaken to conduct the business for Mr. Fulkerson, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of his friends and acquaintances; and by close attention to customers, and selling goods at short profits, hope to receive still more encouragement from the public.

We would in particular ask our friends in the country to remember that at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store

they may be sure to find something pretty and good and cheap; and that there they can trade off their Eggs and Butter, their Corn, and Rye, and Oats, and Wheat, and Fruit, and Feathers, and whatever else they may have to dispose of.

Be timely wise and give us a call.

J. A. LINEBACK,
J. T. LINEBACK.
Nov. 2, 1867.

Labor in England.

A Lynchburg gentleman, sojourning in Lynchburg, furnishes the *Republican* of that city with some corrections of statements made by a correspondent of the New York *World*, touching the hardships of farm laborers in England. The Lynchburg gentleman shows his right to speak on the subject by saying that his father was, for more than six years, bailiff for the Earl of Cardigan, and has been now for fifteen years steward for the Duke of Manchester, while he has himself, for nine years been bailiff for a farmer who cultivates 3,400 acres. He says:

The usual method of hiring labor is from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, (11th October) and the terms these: The man is paid from 10s. to 14s. per week, depending upon the price of provisions, &c., and the skill of the man, out of which he pays 1s. per week for house rent, and during the month of harvest he is paid double wages, and allowed four pints of ale daily. He works as a rule 10 hours per day, that is from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., being allowed during the day two hours for refreshments, &c.; if he works longer he is paid extra in proportion.

Women are employed in spring and summer for weeding, hay making, and in the harvest field, and are paid 1s. per day. Boys 4s. to 8s. per week according to age and abilities.

But as I once before told you, in all cases where practical labor is paid for by the piece, such as hedging, ditching, draining, cutting and harvesting grass and grain crops, thatching, &c., and in some cases steam ploughing, at such a price as that if the man works a little harder he gets more money than by day wages, and I may say that that method is the one most liked, because the most conducive to mutual satisfaction.

Payment in kind is scarcely ever practised; indeed for the last ten years I do not recollect a single instance coming under my notice; though in the North and in Scotland I believe it is still done to some little extent.

The women are never required, though in our moist climate it is sometimes necessary for them to work out of doors in wet weather, but that they do not think a very great evil.

The tale of the men standing in the market place to exhibit their "points," is, to say the least, a gross exaggeration. They generally go to the farmer's house, and if they can give a satisfactory reason for having left their former employer and bear a good character, it is considered enough—their size shape and make not being regarded. Their houses have generally two or three rooms, larger families have more, the sons helping to pay the increased rent, and I may here remark that the subject of laborer's cottages has of late attracted much attention, and on many noblemen's estates large numbers of model cottages have been built.

In or near most villages is a good school, under inspection of the government, where laborers' children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of grammar and geography at a cost of one penny per week, each child.

It is to the farmer's interest to pay his laborers such wages as they can live upon; if he does not he has to pay an increase "Poor Rate," which is much more expensive.

HUMOROUS.

How the Parson got Excited.

A few years since, near the city of N——, lived parson P——, who was excitable and near sighted. One day he had been in the city with his horse and wagon, and among his purchases was a barrel of flour, the head of which was partially out.

On the way home, the old man was overtaken and passed by a fast young man, driving a fast horse, and putting on many airs. Now, the parson's horse was usually a quiet steady going animal enough, but he could'nt stand that sort of thing; so he started after him of the fast order, in good earnest.

The jolting of the wagon at length jarred the head completely off the barrel, and the strong wind that was blowing directly after the parson, blew the flour all over him and the horse. At last the fast young man was left, and the village reached; but the speed of the horse was not checked.

In driving through a street to reach his home, he came in contact with one of his deacons, who was naturally surprised to see his minister driving at such a speed, and signalled him to stop.

"Why, Parson P——," said he, "what on earth is the matter? You seem greatly excited."

"Excited!" yelled the old man, "excited! who in the h—l wouldn't be excited? snow storm in July! Get up, Dobbin."

DAVY CROCKET.—Davy happened once to be present at an exhibition of animals in the city of Washington, when a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he abstractedly observed—

"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wight, of Ohio."

The major happened to be just behind Crockett, and tapped Davy on the shoulder. Turning round, Davy very formally remarked—

"I'll be hanged, major, if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's."

Dutchman.—"Gute morgen, Patrick, how you tuz."

Irishman.—"Morning till ye, Hans, think ye'll get rain the day?"

Dutchman.—"I guess not—ye never had such a rain in forty dry dimes."

Irishman.—"Faith, an ye're right there Hans; an thin, wheniver it gets in the way o' rainin', the divil a drop o' dry weather will we git as long as the wet spell kowlds."

A Western candidate for the Legislature, upon retiring from the contest, was asked why he had done so, and replied: "Why, they charged me with hog stealing." "Didn't you deny it?" was the query. "Yes indeed, I did," replied the discomfited candidate; "but confound them! they insisted it on me."

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HORSES.—Hay and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut fine and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his powers for labor. Farmer's horses that work little during winter time may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots. Colts should be fed literally on good hay—bright clover is best—and bruised oats; give them a roomy box stall in stormy weather and during nights. Litter freely and let the manure accumulate under them. Sawdust or spent tan make good and convenient bedding; in cities and villages they are often cheaper than straw. Groom horses well and let them have exercise every day; a run in the yard is excellent. See that stable floors over basements are sound and strong. Arrange the feeding racks so that dust and hay seed will not fall into horses' mane or eyes; some horsemen build their mangers too high, thus forcing the animal to take an unatural and painful position when eating. Farm horses that are not worked should have their shoes taken off, and those that are driven on the road should be kept well shod.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The death of John Jacob Aster divulges facts which seem like a romance. For about half a century the deceased—who had been deranged since his seventeenth year—has lived in a spacious house up town, where he has had his attendants and physicians. The building was surrounded by a high fence: and the very existence of its unfortunate millionaire inmate was unknown to the present generation.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.

July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers at private sale his plantation, situated about four miles south of Salem, adjoining the lands of George Longworth, David Charles, and others, containing

137 ACRES,

of which there are about 60 acres woodland.—The improvements consist of a Dwelling-house and Kitchen, a good Barn, and other outhouses. There are two good Orchards, and some Meadow land on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase should call without delay. DAVID SINK.

Jan. 21, 1868. 22-4t

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

United States Bushel and Gallon.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.

The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,209
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

BOOKS AND PAPER.—Call at Blum's for your books, paper, and everything you need in the stationery line, and you will not regret it.

A NEW STOCK
OF
School Books!

JUST RECEIVED

AT BLUM'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary. Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1867.

L. C. Luper, adm'r of James Luper, dec'd vs. James Luper and others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Luper, Mary Hauser, Martha Doss, William Doss, Franklin Eagle and wife Martha, defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the Petition in this case, and commanding them to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set for hearing and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1867.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

Jan 3, 1868. 19-6t-fee $8

WINSTON
MALE ACADEMY.

Prof. A. B. Gorrell, A. M., Principal.

THE exercises of this school will commence on the 13th of January, and continue for TWENTY-ONE WEEKS, terminating on the 5th of June, 1868.

Terms:

Tuition in the Primary Department..... $10 00
" " " Advanced English..... 14 00
" " " Ancient Languages..... 18 00
Contingent Fee..... 1 00

No deductions will be made after the Scholar enters, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be procured in the most respectable families of the town for Ten or Twelve Dollars per month (exclusive of lights) payable half in provisions.

Boys received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

There will be a Public Examination at the close of each Session, at which every scholar must be present.

No pains spared on the part of the Principal to make this a first class Institution.

Jan. 3, 1868. 19-tf

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

HEGE BROS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

We have now in Store a good stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which is larger and more complete than heretofore, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND STEEL, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

LARGE ROPES FOR MILLS, as well as small YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, GLASS, YARNS and SHEETINGS.

Dried Fruit, Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Furs and Country Produce generally taken in exchange for Goods.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers, for the liberal trade given us and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salem and Bethania, N. C. HEGE BROS.

Nov. 15, 1867. 13-1 month, pd.

CHOICE
FIRESIDE BOOKS!

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home,
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
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CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

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ever offered to the public in this place. A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS, illustrating Natural History, Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrim's Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.

St. Elmo, Inez, by Miss Evans.
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American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents.
De Witt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Cape Fear District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of A. W. and T. D. COOPER, Bankrupts,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, John Blackburn, of Winston, Forsyth county, in said District, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. W. and T. D. Cooper, of Clemmonsville, in the county of Davidson, in said District, and who were, to-wit: On the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of themselves by the District Court of said District. Dated at Winston the 22d day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Assignee.

Jan. 3, 1868. 19-4t

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D. 1867.

John Spaugh vs. Andrew F. Teague. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Andrew F. Teague, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the defendant of the filing of the Attachment in this case, and commanding him to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the court-house at Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to replevy and show cause, if any he has, why order of sale shall not be granted; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1867. N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

Jan. 3, 1868. 19-6t-fee $6

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

In Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

James Mankins and his wife Elizabeth, against Thos. Paul and wife, and others. } Petition for Partition.

IN this case it appearing, upon affidavits, that Thomas Paul and wife Sabrina, Levi Shinn and wife Elenor, James C. Snow and wife Polly, and Joel Woodruff and wife Lydia, reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court: It is therefore adjudged that publication, for six successive weeks, be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Surry at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer said petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Job Worth, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, Dec. 13, 1867.

JOB WORTH, C. M. E.

Dec. 13, 1867. 18-6w-fee $6

D. R. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16-6m

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

ASA TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERITT & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

September, 13, 1867. 4-tf

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,

AND

a lot of *Childrens' Chairs*, cheap for cash. All kinds *Cabinet Furniture & Coffins* made to order at his Furniture Establishment, on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. MICKEY'S Store.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16-tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-1y.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

Salem, Oct 1, 1867. 9-tf.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8-tf

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va.

L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANEY.

1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
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BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
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AT BLUM'S

Pictures for the People.

THIS collection embraces a variety of finely colored pictures, such as Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Hunting Scenes, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

Book on Hop Culture, and a treatise on Domestic Poultry..... 25c.

For Sale BLUM'S

People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every attention will be made with a *reliable* and entertaining paper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, cards, and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

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PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY.

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THE PSALMIST.

A POCKET EDITION.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

WANTED

TO hear from a lot of good Peaches this fall.

F. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1867. 14-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

F. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.